

familiar with it in Europe. He is of course familiar with living birds not only in India but in many other parts of Asia, and his certainty was unshaken by Ripley's statements.

GENETICS AND BIOMETRY LABORATORY,  
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA,  
BHUBANESWAR-3,  
February 23, 1965.

S. D. JAYAKAR  
H. SPURWAY

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#### 4. OCCURRENCE OF THE LONGTOED STINT *CALIDRIS SUBMINUTUS* (MIDDENDORFF) IN NORTH BIHAR

Three species of stint, our smallest wader, winter in India. Out of 145 stints collected in Monghyr District, north Bihar, for ringing between 23 November 1964 and 17 January 1965, 34 were Little Stints *Calidris minutus* (Leisler), 109 Temminck's Stints *C. temminckii* (Leisler), and 2 Longtoed Stints *C. subminutus* (Middendorff). The presence of the last is of particular interest as it has not been previously recorded from Bihar. The range of the Longtoed Stint as given in Ripley's SYNOPSIS (1961) is: 'On winter migration, occurs in Assam, East Pakistan and Ceylon'. The present record represents a westward extension of the winter distribution of this eastern Palaearctic breeder. The measurements (in mm.) of the specimen preserved, in the Society's collection bearing Register No. BNHS 22181, are: wing 89; tail 35; bill (from the skull) 21; middle toe 23.

In the hand, the Longtoed Stint can be easily distinguished from the other two by its long middle toe, 22.5 to 25 mm., while in others it is less than 20 mm. The middle toe with claw is longer than the tarsus in *subminutus* while in *minutus* and *temminckii* it is more or less equal. *Subminutus* also has a longer hindtoe (5 to 6 mm.) which in *temminckii* and *minutus* is shorter (3 to 4 mm.).

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